

Today

Last Year 1919.  
General March Predicts It.  
The Quiet Japanese.  
The I. W. W. Verdict.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Out of the fog and smoke there comes a cheerfully definite statement by General March.

By next June there will be four million Americans in Europe. The ships to take them, the food to feed them, will be ready. To send four million men three thousand miles away, keep them supplied with clothing, food, money, is an accomplishment to be remembered.

It probably will be remembered by the German Emperor as long as he remembers anything.

General March tells the Congressional committee that an army of this size "could go through the German lines at will, and should bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

No wonder the committee was "electrified."

This statement finds confirmation in another, from Germany, to the effect that Germans no longer wish for or expect victory. They ask only peace.

Beware of the quiet, very polite man who never brags, and acts quickly. You have met him in Bret Hartie's stories of the West. Study him now, in Japan.

Have you noticed the difference between the Japanese Mikado and the Prussian Kaiser?

On the Prussian side, much noise, much bragging. "I will do this and God will be my partner. When I finish with England, France, Italy, and Russia, I will go over and punish the Mikado. I—1—I—1—an unending string of what "I" will do.

From Japan, not a word of bragging; the Japanese ministers tell their allies what their plans are, without publicity. The Japanese machine rolls on as quietly as the well-oiled ball bearings in an automobile wheel. You don't know what Japan is planning or what she can do until it is DONE. Then Prussia will learn of something to her disadvantage.

This writer once went with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Rockefeller Institute to witness an operation on the lungs by a great Frenchman, Carrel. It was part of Rockefeller research work, interrupted by the war. When war is over that operation may mean salvation for millions of consumptives.

In one department of the Rockefeller Institute a man was working on strange tissue, fighting cancer with the power of concentrated science. That was the Japanese scientist, Prof. Noguchi. He studied for a quarter of a second, bowed, went on with his work. You had to be told by somebody else that the quiet man was one of the great scientists of the world.

There are military scientists in Japan working on the disease Prussian problem as Prof. Noguchi works on cancerous tissue. Prussia will be much healthier when Japan finishes her experiment.

One hundred I. W. W. leaders are condemned, and, of the intelligent, not one will say that the trial was unfair.

The judge, Landis, cannot be described as "the tool of oppressive capitalism."

He imposed a fine of eighteen million dollars on the Standard Oil. It did not stick, but he imposed it.

The judge's charge to the jury was so fair, impartial, judicial, that Haywood, the I. W. W. leader, predicted acquittal by the jury.

The jury was made up of average little citizens. Mechanics, small business men; not a man on the jury interested in any great American enterprise—except the greatest of all, success for the American Government and army.

The I. W. W. members are convicted after fair trial and will go to jail. Exultation, bitter attack upon them, now that they are found guilty, is uncalled for.

Those that supported them ignorantly will admit that men planning to diminish the efficiency of their own nation at war are unworthy of freedom and should be deprived of it, as you would lock up a man interfering with the work of firemen in a great conflagration.

Among the I. W. W. leaders are many to be pitied, as you would pity the inmate of an asylum or a penitentiary. They have misshapen heads, distorted, unbalanced faces. It was enough to look at them to see it. Under the leadership of a powerful, ruthless man such as Haywood, their plans for disorganization of industry might have become serious and could not be tolerated in a nation that needs for war every man's work and every unit of horsepower.

The answer to the false plea that these men are struggling to help the average workman is this:

The average workman, in the prime of life, is in the army or in the navy. To interfere with the war is to expose for a longer period, to bullets and to death, the very men for whom the I. W. W. pretends sympathy. The trial now ended was long, patient, thorough, fair. It serves notice upon arrogant power at the bottom that this country intends to solve its problems with the ballot, with free discussion, free press, and the passage of laws that reach from the top to the bottom of the social structure.

#### WEATHER:

Fair tonight and tomorrow; warmer tonight. Temperature at 8 a. m., 58 degrees. Normal temperature for August 21 for last thirty years, 74 degrees.

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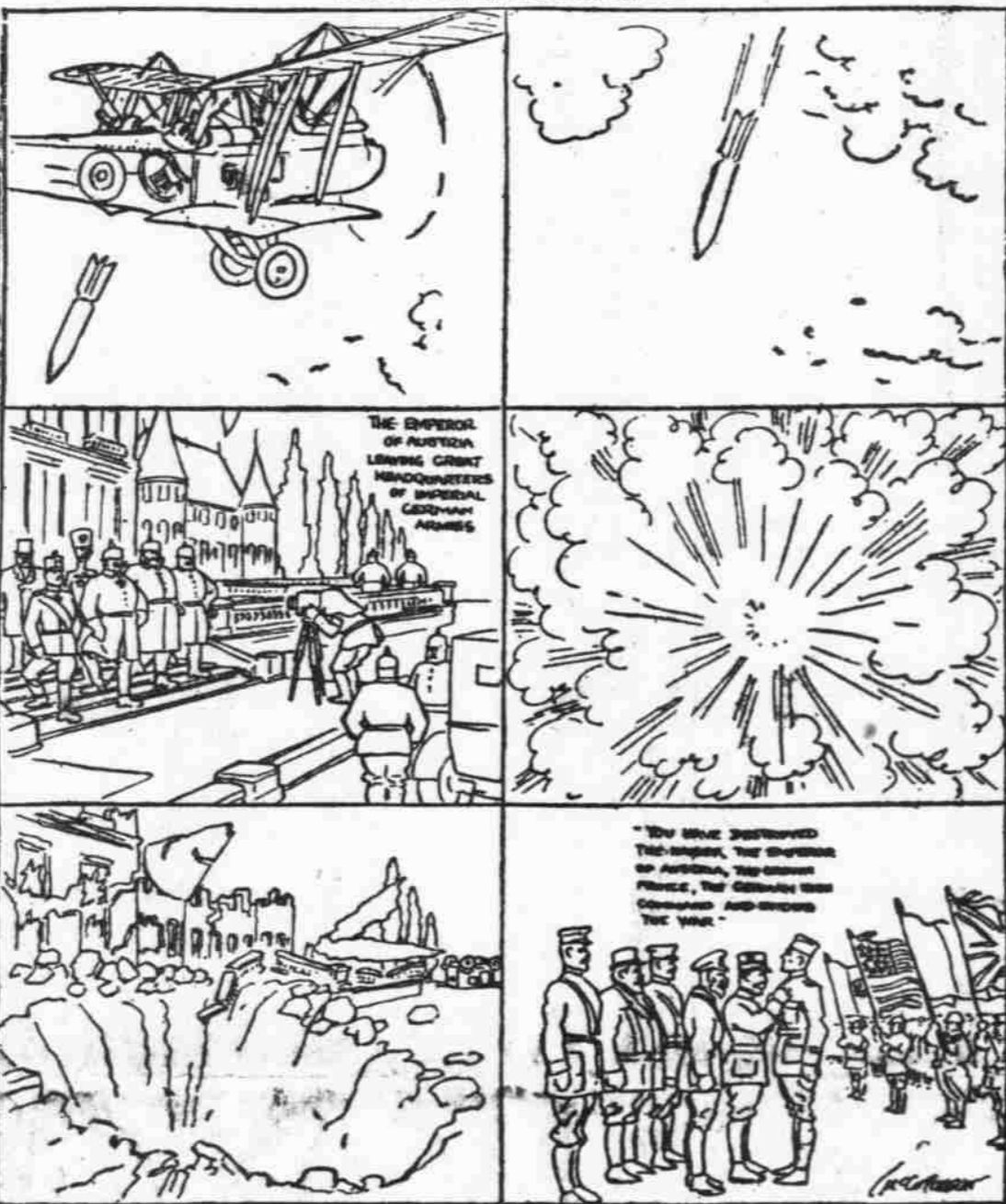
WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices.] PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ALLIES TAKE EIGHT TOWNS IN PICARDY

### THE AMERICAN AVIATOR'S DREAM

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## BRITISH SMASH FOE ON TEN-MILE FRONT; FRENCH TROOPS BATTER WAY TOWARD NOYON

### U-BOAT SEIZES CANADIAN SHIP AFTER SETTING CREW ADRIFT

An SOS call from a point 150 miles off the New England coast was received by the Navy Department today.

The department's policy is to withhold the source of such calls until details are available.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 21.—The steam trawler Triumph, of the North Atlantic Fisheries Company, a Canadian concern, was seized by a German submarine yesterday, according to the crew, which reached shore in safety.

The submarine put an armed guard on the trawler and, according to the crew, it was possibly the intention to use the Triumph as a raider.

Apparently the Germans had no intention of sinking the ship, but the belief that raiders are supplied from a mother ship was strengthened by the report of the seizure of the Triumph, because it is necessary to renew the trawler's supply of coal every ten days.

Fishermen reported that a U-boat was preying on the north Atlantic fishing fleet.

### FIRING HEARD OFF ATLANTIC COAST

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 21.—Reports of heavy firing, eighty-five miles off the Atlantic coast, which may indicate a battle between a steamer and a submarine, were brought here today by captains of several fishing vessels. Capt. George Perry, of the schooner Goodspeed, reported seeing a large steamer firing at an object in the water early yesterday morning.

The steamer was steaming at good speed, and the flash of her guns could be plainly seen, according to Captain Perry. Other captains also reported the firing.

Captain Perry declared he heard one shot, which was followed a few seconds later by four more shots. Later a naval vessel was seen making full steam in the direction from which the firing came.

The captain of the steamer Horstense reported a suspicious tramp steamer, which apparently carried no cargo, was sighted yesterday.

### Leads British in Today's Drive on Foe



GEN. SIR JULIAN BYNG.

The British advance north of Amiens today was made by the third army, under General Byng. This army held the line between Arras and a point north of St. Quentin at the opening of the German offensive, March 21. He withstood the enemy assault until General Gough's fifth army, on his right, gave way, when he was compelled to retire. Byng, in his attack at Cambrai last year, was the first general ever to employ tanks successfully. He is recognized as one of the greatest field commanders developed in the war.

### LOST 135,000 GAL'S OF ICE CREAM 32 U. S. DIVISIONS NOW IN FRANCE

The output of ice cream in Washington on the first day after the ban was lifted by the Food Administrator was only a little more than normal, according to statements made today to The Times by three of the largest manufacturers here.

These manufacturers said that they lost in sales approximately 135,000 gallons of ice cream during the seven-day ban on their product. According to their combined estimates, a little less than 25,000 gallons of ice cream were delivered here yesterday.

Thirty-two completely organized American divisions (beyond 1,000 men) are now in France.

Chief of Staff March announced them today as follows: One, two, three, four, five, six, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred.

### BYNG'S ARMY ATTACKS FOE UNDER COVER OF DENSE FOG

#### WAR SUMMARY

PICARDY FRONT.—General Byng's third army opened a surprise attack on a ten-mile front between Albert and Arras at 4:45 this morning. The assault was made under cover of a heavy mist, tanks, cavalry, and infantry preceding. By 9 o'clock the British had advanced three miles and were only that distance from the important city of Bapaume. The towns of Hamegnicourt, Beaumont-sur-Ancre, Courcelles, Achiet-le-Petit, Moyenneville, and Abbeville, were captured, and Achiet-le-Grand was reached.

The French continued to hammer along the front between Arras and the Oise, making progress in desperate fighting around Lens.

OHIE-VILLE FRONT.—General Mangin is advancing along the whole front between the Oise and the Aisne, which has been extended eastward about 100 yards—a fighting line of about twenty-five miles. Northwest of Soissons the advance has now reached a depth of five miles. The Germans are concentrating reinforcements in the Carlepont and Ourcampes forests, along the east bank of the Oise.

FLANDERS FRONT.—The British attacked on a mile front in the Looze sector this morning, winning all their objectives and taking a number of prisoners. Between the Looze river and Pustbert, English troops advanced their lines last night, capturing La Tour.

OHIE-VILLE FRONT.—The French advance west of Soissons is expected to force a German retirement from the Vesle northward to the Aisne. American troops are maintaining contact with the foe to discover any signs of such a retreat.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (1:15 p. m.).—

The British, in their new attack between Arras and Albert, are reported to have progressed three miles in the center, reaching Achiet-le-Grand (three miles northwest of Bapaume). At other points in the line Byng's men have gone ahead two miles. Information is indefinite, but Beaumont-sur-Ancre, Achiet-le-Petit, Moyenneville, and Courcelles are reported to have been occupied.

The attack, which the Germans are known to have been expecting for a week, burst on them through a canopy of mist which lay thickly over the ragged and worn battlefield, adhering to the ground, while tanks, cavalry, and infantry pushed their way over and around old trenches and new wire entanglements.

The British had made good progress before the sun suddenly broke through the mist at 9 o'clock, revealing the bodies that had been cleared out of most points on this side of the high embankment of the Arras Albert railway.

A single crash of artillery preceded the advance. No reports have been received from the Miroumont and Logeast woods, two high points where trouble was anticipated from machine gun nests. (Miroumont wood is on the Ancre, seven miles northeast of Albert. Logeast wood is three miles farther north, and a mile and a half east of Buquoy.)

Conditions for the attack were ideal. No smoke barrage ever equalled the effectiveness of the fog. So far as the tanks were concerned the crews were able to see as far as necessary.

### OIL MEN IN DANGER IN MEXICAN FIELDS

Skilled American and British workmen in Mexican oil fields are threatening to leave, alleging their lives are unsafe, representatives here of private oil interests declared today. State Department officials had heard nothing of such a step recently, although for many months skilled workers have been dissatisfied with their protection, it is said.

Exodus of these men would hold up the oil supply to the navies of England and the United States, and would be a serious blow to war plans.

Bandits have recently robbed and murdered several white workmen in the Tampico district, and a number of payroll robberies have occurred.

Following reported outrages last month, a request was sent to American officials asking for protection, it is said. Foreigners are not permitted to carry arms for self-defense.

Whether Carranza will go through with the nationalization of the oil lands in Mexico is not known here, although oil men say that he will. State Department officials, however, are not convinced of it.

### HALL FAILS TO SEE MAN-MADE GHOST

It was reported today, on reliable authority, that a famous detective, of international reputation, is making a personal investigation of the Eva Roy murder. His representatives are said to have been on the ground, and he is known to have spent much of the past twenty-four hours covering the ground in the vicinity of the crime in Fairfax county.

Lou Hall, the young woodcutter in the Fairfax county jail, accused of the murder August 6 of fourteen-year-old Eva Roy, near Burke Station, Va., has never read a dime novel. But his lawyer has, it became known last night when county officials divulged what took place on Saturday night in Hall's cell.

It was near midnight when Hall, who had been removed earlier in the evening to a cell in the jail infirmary, had a caller. He saw his cell door opened and the officers were roughly

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4.)

### MAN-POWER BILL IS REPORTED OUT

The House Military Affairs Committee this afternoon reported out the new man-power bill with the amendment that the eighteen-nineteen and the nineteen-twenty classes shall be called last and those from twenty to forty-five be constituted a separate class.

Committee members who voted against the amendment and with the War Department are: Tilton, Connecticut; Crago, Pennsylvania; Green, Vermont; Olney, New York; Lunn, New York; Harrison, Virginia; and Kahn, California. Other members present were: Fields, Kentucky; Gordon, Ohio; Shallenberger, Nebraska; Garrett, Texas; Nichols, South Carolina; McKenzie, Illinois; Morin, Pennsylvania; Hull, Iowa; and Chairman Dent, who says he did not vote.

Another amendment offered by Representative Lunn of New York authorizes the Secretary of War to assign drafted men to technical and other educational institutions for intensive education.

#### OLLIE JAMES NO BETTER.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—No change in the condition of United States Senator Ollie W. James of Kentucky, who is a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, was noted today.

